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(The following article is abridged from an essay in "Chinese America: History and Perspectives 1987," a publication of the Chinese Historical Society of America. We are reprinting the article with their permission.

On May 16 from 2-4 pm in the Conference Room Coit 1, at the Holiday Inn, 750 Kearny Street the Society is sponsoring a discussion "Is Chop Suey Chinese American."

Panelists will be Sucheng Chan, Lorraine Dong, Marlon K. Hom, Him Mark Lai and Franklin Ng, all contributors to the book. Ted Wong will moderate. Readers of this article will have a head start on the discussion. - Ed.)

Chop Suey 雜碎:

From Chinese Food To Chinese American Food

By RENQIU YU

One of the most popular Chinese dishes in America is chop suey, a dish made of meat, bean sprouts, bamboo shoots, and other vegetables. Its name varies according to the kind of meat used for the dish: beef chop suey, chicken chop suey, pork chop suey, and shrimp chop suey.

What is the origin of chop suey? A very interesting but questionable story claims that in 1896 Li Hung Chang, a special envoy of the Chinese emperor, came to visit the United States. He was accorded a grand reception, honored by sumptuous feasts and banquets. However, because this high-ranking mandarin had never developed an appetite for Western food, he preferred to go to Chinatown to eat Chinese food

The dish he liked the most was chop suey, which, after being widely reported by American journalists, became the best-known Chinese dish to Americans.

This story first appeared in Liang Qichao's *Xindalu Youji*, published in 1904, seven years after Li's visit to New York. In his account Liang simply stated that Li Hung Chang went to a Chinatown restaurant to have Chinese food and the Chinese present could not explicitly translate the name of the dish for curious American journalists, so they vaguely labeled it chop suey. Liang did not explain the actual dish, leaving room for others to fill in the details from their imagination.

Another account of the origin of chop suey was given in J.S. Tow's *The Real Chinese in America*, published in 1923. Tow said that the dish was not of Chinese origin. In the 1930s and 1950s, the story was repeated but more details were added, and chop suey was defined as "a mixture of leftover[s]." In the 1960s and 1970s, the story was told in an almost completely different manner.

According to one article, a San Francisco mayor called in all the famous Chinese chefs to prepare a banquet to welcome Li Hung Chang. Much to the mayor's disappointment, however, Li was reluctant to taste the dishes. His doctor had advised him not to eat oily food on account of his stomach.

A smart old chef immediately returned to the kitchen, put leftovers together, and presented this special dish to the envoy. Li was pleased because he knew it was a mixture of the best ingredients from all the dishes. Since Li obviously liked it, the mayor was relieved and he asked the old chef for the name of the mysterious dish. "It is chop suey," the old chef replied. Thereafter chop suey was known throughout North America and became a distinguished dish in banquets.

In C.Y. Chu's *Meiguo Huaqiao Gaishi*, published in 1975, Chicago was the place where Li Hung Chang first had chop suey and his hosts were Chinese businessmen. Most interestingly, Chu claimed that he had learned the story from his uncle, who had served chop suey to Li Hung Chang in New York.

While many accounts associate chop suey with Li Hung Chang, others do not. After chop suey was defined as "a mixture of leftovers," another version of the story emerged in Calvin Lee's book, *Chinatown U.S.A.*:

"In the 1860s, very late one night, some hungry California miners went looking for food. The only place still open was a tiny Chinese restaurant which had never served Occidentals before. The little Chinese man who doubled as waiter and cook was ready to close up but being unable to communicate with his strange customers and furthermore being much smaller than the large, powerful looking, hungry miners, he threw together what was left over and served it.

"The men loved it and asked what the dish was called." The Chinese told them that it was "chop suey," meaning a miscellany.

These stories share two similarities. First, chop suey was defined as a mixture, a miscellany, a hash, as it is today. Second, chop suey was a quick invention by humble Chinese to impatient white miners. These stories are so fascinating that few people have bothered to check what "chop suey" means in Chinese.

WHAT DOES CHOP SUEY MEAN?

Chop suey is the Cantonese pronunciation of *za sui* in Putonghua (Mandarin). Literally, chop (雜) means "different," and suey (碎) means "pieces." It is a common phrase in Chinese, simply meaning entrails and giblets. In China, as in many agrarian societies, people do not want to waste any part of butchered livestock, so entrails and giblets are a part of the daily diet. There are scores of Chinese recipes for cooking chop suey, that is, entrails and giblets. However, chow (fried) chop suey and chop suey soup are probably the most common dishes in restaurants throughout China.

In America the name chop suey remains, but the ingredients are substantially different. Entrails and giblets have been replaced with different kinds of meat, and the meaning of chop suey has been rendered as "to chop finely, i.e., to hash," or as "a mixture, a little of this and a little of that." Furthermore, it has been asserted that chop suey is not of Chinese origin at all but [a Chinese American] invention.

In actuality, chop suey was from China. When it first appeared in the United States, it was a real

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NEWS UPDATE

Legal Avenues May Be Exhausted

Ohio Jury Acquits Ebens In Vincent Chin Killing

By MAX MILLARD

CINCINNATI - "I'm still very sorry about the death that occurred, but I'm very relieved it is over after four years," Ronald Ebens told reporters here last Friday, shedding tears of relief as he left the courtroom a free man, acquitted of all further charges stemming from his role in the bludgeoning death of Vincent Chin.

Since June 1982, when Chin was struck down by a baseball bat on the streets of Detroit, Ebens, 47, has spent no time in prison but has lived with a cloud over his future. In 1983, a judge convicted him and his stepson, Michael Nitz, of manslaughter and fined them $3,700 each, with three years probation. An outcry by Asian American activists led to a second trial -- this time in federal court -- on the charge that Ebens and Nitz violated Chin's civil rights by attacking him because of his race.

Nitz was acquitted in that 1984 trial; Ebens was found guilty and sentenced to 25 years in prison but has remained free on bail.

Last September, Ebens' conviction was overturned on a technicality when an appeals court ruled that an attorney had improperly led witnesses during the trial. In an attempt to get an impartial jury, the retrial was set in Cincinnati. Here, the largely blue-collar jury, which included three women and two blacks, deliberated for 10-1/2 hours before voting for acquittal.

"We said all along this case was a frame-up," stated defense attorney Frank Eamons after the trial. The federal prosecutor, Floyd Clardy, said, "We're disappointed. We accept the verdict of the jury."

In interviews with *East/West*, Asian community leaders registered their dismay and frustration with the outcome.

"Legal avenues may have been exhausted with this acquittal," concluded Mike Wong, an attorney for the Bay Area-based Asian Law Caucus. "We're extremely despondent and we think this undoes the work that the community and the government have done to get justice for Vincent Chin's family.

SWITCH TO CINCINNATI

"One question I have is: How did the switch to Cincinnati affect not only the trial itself, but the support work that went on?" said Wong. "In general, I think it made any work that the community did to support the case much more difficult, because the community wasn't as well organized in Cincinnati."

Ron Wakabayashi, national director of the Japanese American Citizens League, called the the Chin case "a painful reminder and symbol of the growth of anti-Asian violence in the 80s."

"There are some technical things we can view with horror -- how the system is inadequate, because of the passage of time, movement of witnesses and their direct recall of the events, plus the environment in the midwest right now with the imminent closure of other auto plants," Wakabayashi said.

Chin, 27, a Chinese American draftsman, got into a name-calling altercation at a Detroit nightclub with Ebens and Nitz, two unemployed auto workers who mistook him for a Japanese. Outside the club, he was chased down by the two men and severely beaten. He died of his injuries four days later, two days before his wedding day.

Henry Der, executive director of Chinese for Affirmative Action in SF, said he was "shocked and disappointed" with the jury's decision but conceded that the legal process has come to an end.

'If Vincent Chin's death is to mean anything, people have got to use the case as a way of motivating themselves to work on the eradication of racism and bigotry, to promote unity among Asian people and become advocates on the issue of Asian American rights in this country.'

- James Shimoura

"Once a defendant is acquitted, that's it," Der said. "At this point, no amount of protest can do anything, unless there's some new evidence or irregularity uncovered that would raise questions."

The difficulty of convicting Ebens, said Der, was because "the burden was placed on the prosecution to prove racial intent.

"It's too easy for society and this jury in particular to dismiss the charges on the basis that Ebens was drunk and didn't know what he was doing. Unfortunately, that's how a lot of racial incidents are classified. They say it's a neighborhood beef with no racial overtones."

Despite the outcome, said Der, "There's no doubt in my mind that that murder was racially motivated." The most effective way to keep Chin's memory alive, he said, "is to keep talking about the case."

Jim Tso, president of the Washington-based Organization of Chinese Americans, said he views the acquittal as an example of how "the American judicial system unfortunately favors criminals' rights over the rights of their victims."

The OCA, said Tso, "plans to use the Vincent Chin case to educate the American public about the need to address the growing problems of anti-Asian violence in America."

One positive result of the Chin case was that it led to rallies and fundraising efforts by Asian Americans across the country to continue the legal struggle. Lily Chin, the victim's mother, visited SF and other cities to thank supporters and urge further action. In the Detroit area, the American Citizens for Justice was created to protest the light sentence given to Ebens and Nitz.

Attorney Attorney James Shimoura, a board member and spokesperson for the group, went to Cincinnati for the start of the trial. He was stunned by the acquittal.

"We're still trying to recover from it," he told *East/West*. "I was lucky enough to see Mrs. Chin Sunday night and she was still very upset about the outcome of the case."

He pointed out several reasons for the acquittal. "The fact that the case was moved down to Cincinnati really negated many of the factors that were in our favor in the first trial back in '84," said Shimoura. "In order to understand what Detroit was like back in '82, with the derogatory anti-Asian rhetoric that was going around because of the automobile recession, you'd have to live in Detroit.

LACK OF APPRECIATION

"Without that basic element in the minds of the jurists, there was a complete lack of appreciation of the surrounding circumstances which led to the killing. I think any jury that understood those circumstances would have a lot more sympathy and a lot more identification with Mr. Chin and the reason for the killing."

Another factor, said Shimoura, was "the complete lack of familiarity with the Asian community by the jurists. In Cincinnati the Asian population is so small that it's literally invisible."

Henry Der

Although the trial for violating Chin's civil rights might never have taken place without pressure from Asian Americans, Shimoura stressed that the case was filed and handled entirely by the US Attorney's office.

New attorneys replaced those who handled the case in 1984, but, said Shimoura, "our local group here in Detroit and Mrs. Chin have no complaints in the way the trial was conducted by the government attorneys. I think they did the best job they could under the very adverse circumstances."

NOT IN VAIN

Asked whether he thinks Vincent Chin died in vain, Shimoura responded, "Oh no, absolutely not. I think that for anyone who has worked on the case -- even in places like San Francisco -- it has become the focus of the new national Asian American consciousness of anti-Asian violence.

"It's probably been one of the largest single unifying forces in the Asian community in this country. And if Vincent Chin's death is to mean anything, people have got to use the case as a way of motivating themselves to work on the eradication of racism and bigotry, to promote unity among Asian people and become advocates on the issue of Asian American rights in this country."

California's two Asian American congressmen, Robert Matsui (D-Sacramento) and Norman Mineta (D-San Jose), have often cited the Chin case while calling for congressional hearings on racially-motivated and anti-Asian violence. On May 5, in the wake of the acquittal, they announced that the House Judiciary Committee's subcommittee on civil and constitutional rights has agreed to hold hearings this year.

"As unsatisfying as the final decision is, we must now turn our attention to helping such racially motivated violence before it occurs," announced Mineta.

NEW DIRECTIONS

"It is time to look beyond the Vincent Chin case and concentrate on expanding our efforts to prevent racially motivated violence," said Matsui. "We need to work in new

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NEWS

New Immigration Law Hits Undocumented Asians the Hardest

By TIM FONG

SAN FRANCISCO (PNS) – Hidden behind the stereotype of the Asian immigrant as a fast track "model minority" is a population of undocumented Asians who may be among those hardest hit by the new immigration bill.

A combination of history and geography has often tended to push Asians without papers even deeper into society's shadows than their Hispanic counterparts. Immigration laws in the past have barred Asians more strictly than other groups. If deported, it is usually much more expensive and difficult for Asians to return, heightening their fear of being caught.

Now Asian undocumenteds and their advocates say the threat of employer sanctions and other restrictions are making their conditions even more desperate.

"I'm tired of struggling here. I never should have left Vietnam," says Mamie, a frail, 29-year-old woman who came to San Francisco in 1982, and now rents a room in a boarding house on the outskirts of Chinatown. "No one can help me," she says in tears.

In 1979 Mamie and her family escaped from Vietnam but became separated in their desperation to reach several small boats heading out to sea. Mamie spent a month adrift on a crowded boat before being rescued and brought to a refugee camp in Thailand. It was at the camp Mamie learned the boat her parents were on was driven away from the coast of Malaysia and forced to return to Vietnam.

THAI CAMP

After three weeks in the Thai camp, Mamie jumped on a plane she hoped was headed for the United States. Instead, it was bound for West Germany. "The first thing I remember was the cold and snow," she says. "I knew this wasn't America." For three years she struggled to adjust but when the opportunity arose to visit the US, she leaped at the chance. She has been here ever since.

Because she lived in Europe for several years, Mamie is considered an illegal alien and cannot claim refugee status given to Vietnamese and other Southeast Asians in this country. Nor does she qualify for amnesty since she came here after Jan. 1, 1982.

The same is true for "a significant number"—no one has precise figures—from Asian and Pacific Island countries, according to William Ong Hing, an immigration law professor at Stanford University. Hing says most of these people came her with legal documentation, but overstayed their temporary visas.

FILIPINOS

Filipinos, the largest Asian ethnic group in California, are particularly affected. Over 100,000 Filipinos came to the US with legal documentation in 1983 alone, says Lillian Galado, director of the Filipino Immigrant Services in Oakland. Over half came with temporary visas, and most of them have overstayed.

"Many Filipinos came to this country after 1982 to escape the povery created by the Marcos dictatorship," says Galado. "We just don't know what to tell them."

Cindy is one of those who overstayed. After learning her mother had cancer and needed expensive chemotherapy treatments, Cindy came to this country to find work and send money back home.

"I can't make any money working in the Philippines," explains Cindy, who now earns several hundred dollars a month taking care of an elderly man with a terminal illness and his wife. At night, in exchange for room and board, she attends to the personal needs of an elderly blind woman.

"If I'm deported, my mother will die," she says. Though her employers don't know about her illegal status, Cindy alternates between fear they will find out and hope that, because of the care she has given them, they will help her out.

LEGAL IMMIGRANTS

While the plight of undocumented Asians like Mamie and Cindy is dramatic, legal immigrants, many of whom are not yet citizens, worry the bill will hurt them in a different, long-term way. Legal immigrants outnumber native-born Asians by close to two-to-one in the United States.

"We realize that hundreds of thousands of Asians will be affected either by employment sanctions or legalization provisions in the immigration bill," says Stewart Kwoh, director of the Asian Pacific American Legal Center in Los Angeles.

Statistics show that many Asian immigrants tend to move into so-called "ethnic labor markets"—businesses which are owned and operated by members of their own ethnic group—where wages are low.

Young Shin, a Korean-born organizer with Asian Immigrant Women Advocates in Oakland, believes legal and illegal Asian immigrants join these markets because of language barriers, but strive to eventually break into better mainstream employment.

MAINSTREAM EMPLOYERS

"The immigration bill will only increase discrimination," says Shin. "(Mainstream) employers will be wary of hiring anyone who looks and talks like a foreigner for fear they will be illegal, even if they are not." This will lead to greater segregation, wider income disparities and more cutbacks in affirmative action programs, she believes. Shin points to a part of the immigration bill which permits businesses to hire an American citizen over a non-citizen if the two are equally qualified.

Others worry Asian employers will find it easier to exploit fellow Asians, who will now be trapped in the ethnic labor market.

Mamie's experience bears this out. Everywhere she looks for work in Chinatown now, people ask her for papers, she says. She feels lucky to have found part-time work, but she is paid in cash and the payments are infrequent. When she considers giving up, she reminds herself she is the only member of her family living outside of Vietnam. "But if I can't take care of myself, how can I take care of them?" she asks.

CAUTIONS

Thus far, Asian reactions to the immigration bill have been muted. "Considering this country's history of Asian exclusion, it's not surprising people are cautious," says Galado. It was just 20 years ago when reforms in federal law opened doors for more

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Legal Avenues May Be Exhausted

Ohio Jury Acquits Ebens In Vincent Chin Killing

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directions to stop race-related violence against Asian Americans, and one of our first steps will be hearings in Congress on the increase in racially-motivated crimes in the US."

According to Matsui's most recent statistics, new cases of violence against Asian Americans that were reported to the Justice Department increased from 1984 to 1985 by 62%.

At a press conference held by American Citizens for Justice after the acquittal, said Shimoura, "we told everyone that even though the case was lost, there's a showing of resolve on the part of the community to open an Asian American Center for Justice here in Detroit. Unlike the Bay Area, where you have dozens of community-based offices for handling community concerns, we don't have any right now."

American Citizens for Justice, he said, is "a totally voluntary organization. We don't have an office or a staff. We're run out of people's homes. . . . We're hoping to get church and other private sources to give us money, and foundation grants." He estimates that $40,000 to $80,000 is needed.

"The end of this case does not mean the group should stop fighting," said Shimoura. "I think actually the opposite is true. It means there's a hell of a lot more work to do.

"Even though people are very bitter about the loss," he said, "I think it's also given them a focus on what needs to be done in the future to prevent another killing, and to give the community the kind of recognition and the political entitlements that we deserve, that we've been lacking for so long."

(Contributions to American Citizens for Justice may be sent to PO Box 2735, Southfield, MI 48037.)

EDITORIAL

No Justice for Vincent Chin, yet!

We are saddened, disappointed and outraged to hear of a federal jury's acquittal on May 1 of Ronald Ebens of a civil rights violation in the fatal beating of Vincent Chin.

No one would believe that Ebens, who freely admitted killing Chin with a baseball bat, didn't spend one day in jail, and only had to pay a fine of $3,700.

Ebens and Chin had never met before the incident. What triggered the commotion was Ebens' mistaken notion that Chin was a Japanese and therefore responsible for the decline of the American auto industry. That the attack was racially motivated was clear to all who studied the case.

But the court has chosen to pronounce judgement otherwise. Apparently the legal process has reached the end of the road, but the issues the case raises has not died. Therefore, we strongly urge Asian American civil rights organizations to continue to use the Vincent Chin case to educate the public about the need to address the growing problem of anti-Asian violence in this country.

NEWS

The New Law Through the Eyes of an Undocumented Vietnamese

(Mamie is alone and undocumented in San Francisco, cut off from family and homeland, desperate for work, and fearful of how the new immigration bill will affect her. In her own words, she pleads her case against the law. —Ed.)

By MAMIE ———

I am Mamie, a Vietnamese refugee.

I fled from Vietnam in 1979 and was in Europe after that. In 1982 I came to the USA because I could not adjust to the life in Europe.

Here I first worked in a sewing factory from 8 am to 9 pm and I could earn just $5 to $7 per day when business was not good, because I would not get anything to do. If business was good, I had to work from 8 am to 12 am. After two years of hard working, I got very sick. In this hopeless situation, my money was almost out. Since that time my health has become very bad and all I can do is find part-time jobs. Employers always pay me less because, they say, it is in cash.

I always wonder what kind of animal I am, because on the TV I see the food of dogs, cats and prisoners is much better than my food. When they get sick, they can get treatment without trouble, but I cannot.

Although my living is so hard, I still looked forward to receiving amnesty from the government.

Last year this bill passed, but just for the immigrants before 1982, and that doesn't help me at all because I came in the year of 1982.

MORE DIFFICULT

Since the bill passed, it has made it much more difficult for me to look for a job.

Now I don't know what to do because I can't go back to either Europe or Vietnam. But I still need money for my living, and for my parents and siblings who have difficulty surviving in the countryside in Vietnam.

If everyone and every job are equal in front of the law, why is this immigration bill just for the immigrants before 1982? Why is it that immigrants who came in 1985 and started working on farms can get permission to stay temporarily?

I think this immigration bill is very unfair and has to be corrected. The government pays much attention to the worker on the farm, but looks down on the worker in other areas.

We share the same humanness, and we all pay taxes to the government when we go shopping. People who work on farms are not the only ones who help the economy of the country.

Isn't it the duty of the lawmakers to protect the rights and equality of all people? But I know you can't change anything unless you have power. Life is always so.

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New Immigration Law Hits Undocumented Asians the Hardest

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Asians to come to the US legally.

Many Asian immigration experts also draw parallels between the new Immigration Reform and Control Act and the Chinese Confession Program during the 1950s and early 1960s. This program promised legal resident status to Chinese who would confess to coming to this country with false identification papers.

The results were increased fear, confusion, and some deportations, which eventually kept most undocumented Chinese from coming forward.

Another factor is the media's emphasis on Hispanics affected by the new law. Few articles mention the problems that directly face the Asian Pacific community, says Kwoh. "Many Asians don't understand the severity of the new bill."

(Tim Fong is an associate editor of Pacific News Service.)

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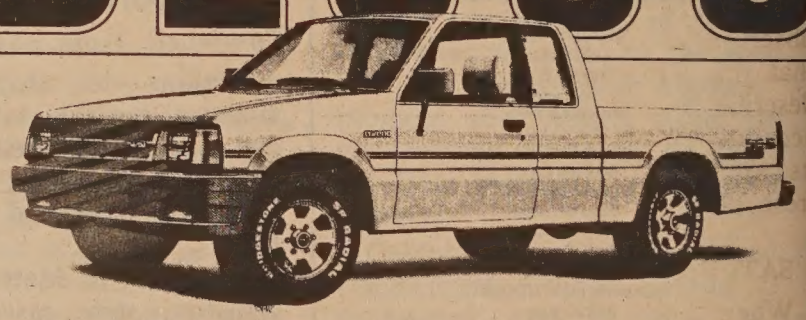

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NEWS

Professor Frank Shu Unravels The Secrets of the Universe

By SERENA CHEN

BERKELEY - Frank Shu is a modest 44-year-old Chinese American who spends his time unraveling the secrets of the universe -- literally. Shu, a theoretical astrophysicist and chairman of UC Berkeley's Astronomy Department was recently elected to the prestigious National Academy of the Sciences which is one of the highest honors an American scientist can win.

The Academy's 1500 members vote for new members based on their research accomplishments over the span of their careers. Two other scientists of Chinese ancestry were also elected into the academy this year, Prof. Daniel Tsui of Princeton and Prof. Guangzhao Zhou, director of the Theoretical Physics Institute of Beijing.

FOUR AREAS CITED

Prof. Shu was cited for four areas of research excellence. "The earliest work that I did was in collaboration with my senior thesis advisor, C.C. Lin at MIT," said Shu, "we proposed an explanation for the spiral structure of galaxies." Their work was to increase the scientific community's understanding of galaxies' spiral arms.

The second area recognized was Shu's work in explaining what happens when a star, called a white dwarf, "steals matter" from its neighboring star. The fuel taken from the second star "burns furiously once it lands on the surface of the white dwarf and this can produce an explosion which is observed as novae." Shu explained that the term "nova" often used to describe a new star is not entirely accurate, "it's not really a new star, its an old star rejuvenated by a fresh dose of fuel."

SATURN'S RINGS EXPLAINED

When the Voyager exploratory spacecraft visited Saturn, Shu's research helped scientists all over the world by providing explanations for many of the puzzling incongruities of Saturn's rings.

According to all existing information, the rings were projected to be only 10 meters thick and some 100 million meters wide. Based on that understanding scientists calculated that the rings should not be visible when the planet and its rings were viewed "edge on" from earth. Theoretically no light would be reflected off such a narrow surface.

"Instead we do see light in an amount that is 100 times bigger than the expectations," said Shu. His research found the "the rings were indeed very thin, but that in fact the rings are warped." The warping, Shu found, was caused by the gravitational pull of Saturn's moon as it orbited around the rings. When photographs from Voyager reached Earth, Shu's theories were proven.

FROM DUST TO PLANETS

The final area of research for which Shu was cited was his theories on how stars and planets are formed. He believes that the gas and dust around stars are the "progenitors of planetary systems."

"The dust just aggregates into larger solid particles and they become bigger and bigger and eventually they become planets." While Shu's work in this area is mostly theoretical, many aspects have already been corroborated by scientific data now being collected.

BORN IN CHINA

Shu's parents who are from Zhejiang province in China, emigrated to the US with Shu in 1949 after a year's stay in Taiwan. Shu was born in Kunming in Yunnan province six years earlier.

"My parents always encouraged me. My father was a professor in applied mathematics." Although Shu's interest in the stars didn't emerge until his senior year at MIT, he was "always interested in math." He feels that the Chinese cultural emphasis on education was a valuable asset to have in his early years. The support of his family and having Asian role models in his field also helped him progress.

Shu received a bachelor's degree in physics from MIT in 1963 and a Ph.D. in Astronomy from Harvard five years later. He joined the UC Berkeley staff in 1973 and became the astronomy department's chair in 1984.

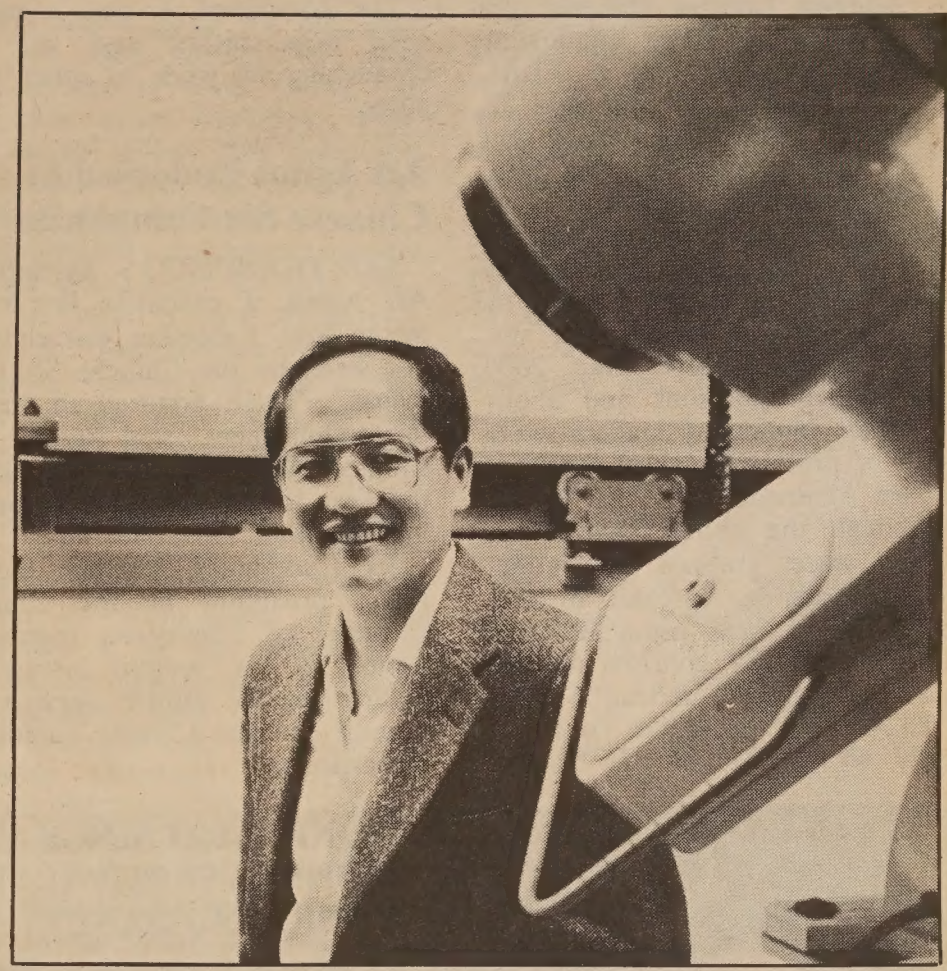
Shu has been honored with Harvard's Bok Prize, the Warner Prize of the Astronomical Society, and and an Alfred P. Sloan Fellowship.

REMAINS MODEST

Despite the recognition, Shu is modest. In reference to his early work with C.C. Lin, Shu said "I was just very fortunate to be in the right place at the right time. A breakthrough was about to be made. I just happened to be there."

"I think that's its a great wonder that there is in fact an order to the universe. That's the first great miracle, the second great miracle is that humans have actually found a way to think about this order and to discover some of the rules behind it."

Another marvel is an astronomer like Frank Shu who uses sophisticated mathematics to solve mysteries occurring millions of miles away.



Frank Shu (Photo by Jane Scherr)

Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Signs Contract with Unisys

DETROIT - The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation announced a ten-year $50 million contract with the Unisys Corporation for a new banking terminal system for an estimated 6,000 terminals and controllers to accommodate the bank's international network.

The new system will enable tellers and mainframe computers to "talk" directly with each other. Menu screens will guide the tellers through customers' transactions in a two-way communication to cut down the time required to complete a transaction or to learn new banking service procedures.

Beginning in October, the system will be installed in branches in at least 35 countries.

P·H·O·T·O ON FIVE

Shanghai Models in SF (In Spirit Only, Unfortunately)

Pictured are models and their coach of the No. 1 Shanghai Silk Painting and Dyeing Factory, one of the photos by Mark S. Chester in his current exhibit, "Shanghai in Black and White," at the Civic Center Main Library through June 18. For the hours of the exhibit, check last week's Page 5 photo or call 558-3857. (Copyright by Mark Chester)

NETWORKING

Asian American Studies Program Reinstated at East Los Angeles College

MONTEREY PARK - An Asian American Studies program at East Los Angeles College (ELAC) that was in danger of being eliminated has been reinstated by a ELAC Board of Trustees vote on April 22. It cancelled termination notices sent to 59 faculty members in late March (*East West*, 4/23/87).

The ELAC Asian Studies program is the only one in the nine-campus community college system. When the board proposed eliminating it, students collected more than 2000 signatures on petitions and about two dozen community leaders wrote letters of protest to board president Wallace Albertson.

Although the recent cancellation notices were greeted by relief, Richard Katsuda, co-chair of the Committee to Save Asian American Studies, expressed concern for the future of Asian American Studies at ELAC, where Asians constitute nearly 40 percent of the student population.

"The board seems to feel that just because it revoked the terminations, things can go back to normal." said Katsuda. "We want to express our concern over the way the cutback was handled."

The committee is now a permanent organization and will be broadening its work to other campuses.

Art Agnos Endorsed by Chinese Six Companies

SAN FRANCISCO - Assemblyman Art Agnos, a candidate for mayor in the Nov. 3 election, was endorsed last week by the Chinese Six Companies. "I am honored to "receive this endorsement," said Agnos. "The Chinese Six Companies represents the heart of tradition and influence in Chinatown."

Six Companies member Stephen Fong, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, commended Agnos for his "lengthy history of dedication to public service in general and the Chinese community in particular."

Asian Foundation for Community Development Wins $40,000 Grant

OAKLAND - The Asian Foundation for Community Development has been awarded a two-year, $40,000 grant by the Cowell Foundation to support its organizational development efforts and its direct grants program. AFCD will use half the funds as direct grants to service providers and half to develop job skills training for low-income Asian immigrants and refugees.

Since 1984, AFCD has awarded over $120,000 in direct grants to Asian organizations in the East Bay and has helped these organizations raise an additional $60,000 from foundations and corporations.

MONICA BAI SINGS AT CHINESE FESTIVAL OF MUSIC AND DANCE

Cantonese Opera singers Monica Bai (above) and her sister Rose Bai are among the performers at the Festival of Classical Chinese Music and Dance this Saturday, May 9, at the Chinese Culture Center, 750 Kearny St., SF. Held in conjunction with the current exhibition on Han tomb art and archaeological objects from Sichuan province, the festival presents 17 professional groups and soloists. Showtime is 1:30 pm and admission is free.

WHERE WHAT WHEN

FRI. MAY 8

COLLOQUIUM - "The Eastern Tibetans: Environmental Problems and Culture Change." 3205 Dwinelle Hall, UC Berkeley. Free. Noon. (643-6321)

LECTURE - "Colonial Philippines, 1860-1910" by John Silva. Rm. 160, Kroeber Hall, UC Berkeley. Free. 4 pm.

FAMILY WORKSHOP - "Asian, Drugs, and Alcohol." Provides awareness and education about substance abuse. Bilingual talks, dramatic theatrical enactment. Cameron House, 920 Sacramento St., SF. Refreshments served. Free. 6:30-9 pm. (386-4815)

SAT. MAY 9

WOMEN OF COLOR CONFERENCE - 3rd annual event featuring poet Nellie Wong, Elaine Kim, Laureen Chew, Merle Woo, others. Booth Auditorium, Boalt Hall, UC Berkeley. 9 am-6 pm.

PARENTS CONFERENCE in Cantonese to discuss school problems. Chinese Methodist Church, 321 8th St., Oakland. 9 am-12:30 pm. (451-6729)

CHINATOWN BOY SCOUTS - Troop #3 will build suspension bridge at the Exploratorium , 3601 Lyon St., SF, from 9 am to 5 pm. (563-7337)

ARTIST RECEPTION with Zhong-Yang Huang, whose paintings are on exhibit May 7-June 12. Asian Resource Gallery, 310 8th St., Oakland. 1-4 pm. (763-2970)

CHILDREN'S DAY - Films and storytelling about China, Japan, Vietnam. Centennial Methodist Church, 5401 Freeport Blvd., Sacramento. $3. 1:30 pm. (916/444-6760)

FESTIVAL Of Classical Chinese Music and Dance. 17 professional groups and solo performers. Chinese Culture Ctr., 750 Kearny St., 3rd Fl., SF. Free. 1:30 pm.

AWARDS PRESENTATION for Paul Wada Memorial Scholarship Fund. Hors d'oeuvres. Faculty Lounge, Univ. Ctr., USF. 4-6 pm. (666-6886)

CHINESE OPERA to benefit Delaware Lt. Gov. S.B. Woo's campaign fund. McKenna Theater, SF State Univ. $10, $25, $50. 7 pm. (333-5553)

SUN. MAY 10

CHAMBER CONCERT by Mia Kim, Michael Charness. Community Music Ctr., 544 Capp St., SF. $3-$5. 4 pm. (647-6015)

TV SHOW - "Fool's Dance," about a Buddhist patient in a convalescent home. KQED Channel 9, 7:30-8 pm.

MON. MAY 11

COLLOQUIUM - "The Social Background of the Boxer Uprising." Ctr. for Chinese Studies, 2223 Fulton St., 6th Fl., UC Berkeley. Free. 4:15 pm. (643-6321)

TUES. MAY 12

DINNER/LECTURE - "Asian Business Leadership" by author Wm. Ouchi. Sheraton Grande, 333 So. Figueroa St., LA. $25. 6 pm. (213/617-6027)

WED. MAY 13

EMPLOYMENT CONFERENCE by Asian Pacific Personnel Assn., other groups. Oakland Airport Hilton. 9 am-4 pm. $35

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CHINESE WORD-A-DAY

UNCLE

Mandarin Shū — Cantonese Sok

In a traditionally Chinese family, each person's position, role and rank are clearly defined. As a result, the uncle who is the older brother of your father is called bwo(bahk) 伯 the uncle who is the younger brother of your father is called shu (sok) 叔 , the mother's brothers are called jiu(kaho) 舅 , and your parents' brothers-in-law have their special words for "uncles", too.

This character is primarily used to mean father's younger brother. If your father has more than one younger brother, then each will be known also by their ranking order among the siblings. You will call him a "third uncle" 三叔 or a "fourth uncle" 四叔 , etc.

But as a term of endearment, you may call your parents' friends who are younger than your father uncles. Instead of using the numerical ranking order, you then may call him by his given name or surname, such as "Uncle Chan" or "Uncle Ming".

The original meaning of this character, which was "to pick up", "to pick up some grain stalks in the field" or "to pick up a bow and arrows" is obsolete.

If nowadays you ask your uncle to pick up after you, you will surely get a nasty retort.

By GORDON LEW

IN-DEPTH

Chop Suey 雜碎:

Continued from page 1

Chinese dish in both name and content.

An article by Chinese American writer Wong Ching Foo, eight years before Li Hung Chang's visit, states that in 1888, "A staple dish for the Chinese gourmand is Chow Chop Suey, a mixture of chicken's livers and gizzards, fungi, bamboo buds, pig's tripe, and bean sprouts stewed with spices. The gravy of this is poured into the bowl of rice with some [sauce similar to Worcestershire sauce], making a delicious seasoning to the favorite grain." Louis J. Beck's *Chinatown*, published in 1898, states that real Chinese chop suey (made of entrails and giblets) could be found in New York's Chinatown. Among the many other dishes listed is Chop Suey Kiang, which he describes as "Giblets and Pork Fried."

These records seem to suggest that when Chinese first opened restaurants in New York, they cooked chop suey in accordance with traditional Chinese methods.

DID LI HUNG CHANG EAT CHOP SUEY IN THE USA

An examination of relevant historical materials suggests that the connection of chop suey with Li Hung Chang's visit has no basis in fact.

First, Li Hung Chang visited neither San Francisco nor Chicago. During his stay in the United States (from the end of August to early September 1896), he visited New York, Philadephia, and Washington, D.C. He then took a special train sent by the Canadian Pacific from Niagara Falls to Vancouver.

Sailing from Vancouver on September 14, he returned to Tianjin on October 3, 1896.

Second, there is no documentary evidence to support the story that Li Hung Chang popularized chop suey among Americans. A version of the story [in Betty Lee Sung's *Mountain of Gold*] says that.

"The world-renowned kitchen and chefs of the Waldorf Astoria were ready to serve Li all manner of delicacies, and although he was invited to sumptuous feasts and banquets, he would partake of nothing but the food prepared by his own cooks. When his inquisitive hosts asked him what he was eating, he replied, 'chop suey.'"

According to the *New York Times*, Li Hung Chang held a dinner reception in the Waldorf on the evening of August 29, 1896 for US diplomats who had served in China. Li ate his own food with ivory chopsticks, leaving his guests to enjoy themselves. Newspapers the following day reported Li's meal in detail, but mentioned nothing about chop suey.

If Li had mentioned chop suey, it is doubtful that detail-hunting journalists would have missed the most colorful event of the reception.

Finally, the story that Li missed Chinese food so much that he went to Chinatowns seeking homemade food is also specious. Li brought three Chinese chefs with him, who made Chinese meals for him every day. His chefs brought tea, rice, and condiments from China, but they drew other ingredients from their hosts' larders. His own chefs could easily satisfy his craving for the food of his homeland.

Furthermore, newspaper accounts indicate that Li did not have chop suey in New York's Chinatown either. Li was indeed invited to attend a banquet in Chinatown given by New York's Chinese Merchants' Club on September 1, 1896. But he canceled it because one of his fingers was smashed by a carriage door, although he did visit Chinatown that afternoon. When he arrived in Washington, D.C., on September 3, he was welcomed by the Chinese legation with a banquet and Cantonese wine.

No evidence can be found in available historical records to support the story that Li Hung Chang ate chop suey in the United States. Then why did Americans and Chinese Americans attach his name to the dish? There is good reason to suppose that Chinese Americans intended to exploit Li's reputation in developing their restaurant business.

In his visit to the US in 1896, Li Hung Chang probably attempted to build a special Sino-American relationship, hoping to obtain American assistance to strengthen his effort to contain the Japanese threat to China. He failed to get any such commitment from the US government.

Nevertheless, Li's visit to the United States aroused tremendous curiosity among American citizens about Chinese and Chinese culture, eventually causing his name to be associated with the dish chop suey.

Li Hung Chang had been an important figure in handling China's foreign affairs since the 1870s. He had had extensive contacts with American politicians, diplomats, and missionaries. A few years before his visit to America, several articles had appeared in American magazines introducing this important Chinese policymaker to the American people.

One result of the curiosity about the Chinese produced by Li's visit was that thousands of New Yorkers flocked to Chinatown, which for most of them was probably the only place where they could feast their eyes on "exotic Chinese culture." As a result all Chinese stores did good business during Li's stay in the city.

Moreover, to many ordinary Americans what was most interesting was the Chinese mandarin's cooks and, in turn, Chinese food.

THE INVENTION OF CHINESE AMERICAN CHOP SUEY

Shrewd Chinese American restau-

Continued on page 8

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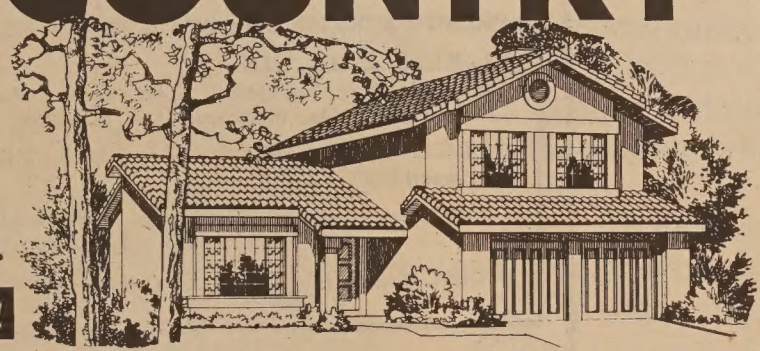

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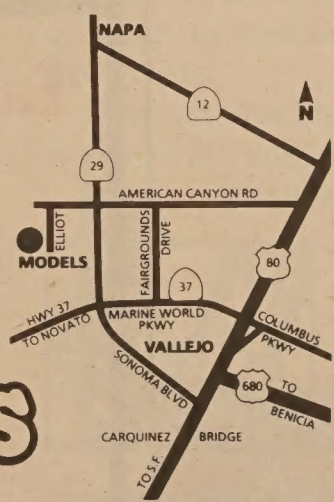

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IN-DEPTH

Chop Suey 雜碎:

Continued from page 7

rant owners did not fail to capitalize on the golden opportunity presented by Li's visit. They borrowed Li's name and advertised chop suey as Li's favorite dish. Although Li Hung Chang never had chop suey in America, his visit to the United States indirectly helped the development of the Chinese American restaurant industry. Available historical materials reveal that in the late 1880s there were "eight thriving Chinese restaurants" in New York's Chinatown. About ten years later the number increased to eleven, of which seven were ranked first class, "four others of the second or lower class."

Only a few years after Li's visit, in 1902 and 1903, Chinese "Chop Suey houses" flourished in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, DC, Chicago, Pittsburgh, and other cities. In New York City alone there were three to four hundred "chop suey houses." The curiostiy about Chinese food created by Li's visit was perhaps a major contributing factor to this blossoming of Chinese restaurants.

It has been mentioned earlier that when Chinese restaurants first appeared in the United States, they offered authentic Chinese chop suey, using giblets or entrails as primary ingredients. However, at least in the late 1890s, they also presented another kind of chop suey, using meat as the primary ingredient.

This version is similar to the chop suey dishes available in today. In addition to Chop Suey Kiang (fried giblets and pork), Louis J. Beck's *Chinatown* also listed a dish "Chop Suey," defined as a "a hash of pork, with celery, onions, bean sprouts, etc." Why did Chinese Americans change the recipe for chop suey but keep the name? The following story may be helpful in understanding the riddle:

"As a friend and guide, I have introduced many to the delights of chop-suey, a standard dish that stands the test of time much as does the roast beef of Old England. It can be eaten once every day, and it is a wonder how the desire for it manifests itself in the man who lives principally on French cookery.

"Take a friend to Chinatown for the first time and watch his face when the savory chop-suey arrives. He looks suspiciously at the mixture. He is certain it has rats in it, for the popular superstition that the Chinese eat rats is in-bred. He remembers his schoolboy history, with the picture, of a Chinaman carrying around a cage of rats for sale.

"He quickly puts aside the Chop stickes [sic], which are evidently possessed of the devil, and goes at the stuff with a fork. It is a heroic effort, but it is not sustained. The novice gets a mouthful or two, turns pale, all the time declaring that it is 'great.'

"It is a long time before he can be persuaded to go again, but he is sure to surrender eventually to the enchanting decoction, and soon there are times when the knawing [sic] hunger for chop-suey, and for nothing else, draws him to dingy Chinatown, alone and solitary, if he can find no one to accompany him. For a while he half believes there must be "dope" in the stuff. He is now certain there are no rats in it. He is confirmed chop-suey eater."

It is not clear what kind of chop suey the "confirmed chop-suey eater" had tried, but this story vividly shows that although the enchanting decoction" chop suey tempted some Americans to go to Chinatown restaurants, they demonstrated reluctance when confronted with the actual dish, probably because it contained giblets and tripe.

It is plausible to suppose that expressions of distaste from customers might have inspired Chinese cooks to modify the recipe. Once giblets and entrails were replaced by meats more familiar to Westerners, Chinese American chop suey was born.

Chinese Americans not only invented Chinese American chop suey dishes but also concocted the legend of Li Hung Chang chop suey to help publicize their invention. Chinese Americans borrowed commercial techniques of American businessmen and exploited Li's reputation to further their own business.

Even the famous scholar Liang Qichao believed the Li Hung Changstory and repeated it to the Chinese Americans in China. They were also apparently so successful in adapting chop suey to the American taste that a Chinese anecdote tells of American GIs during World War II searching in Chongqing, the wartime capital of China, for "real San Francisco Chop Suey." After World War II in Shanghai, the biggest city in China and the city where many American businessmen and GIs stayed until the late 1940s, a neon sign in a main street proclaimed: GENUINE AMERICAN CHOP SUEY SERVED HERE.

Finally, there is a special irony to the use Chinese Americans made of Li Hung Chang's name to develop the restaurant business. As an important goverment official involved in Sino-American diplomacy since the 1870s, Li Hung Chang had done little, if anything, to protect the interests of Chinese Americans. In fact, as a diplomat

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IN-DEPTH

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By NORD GARDNER

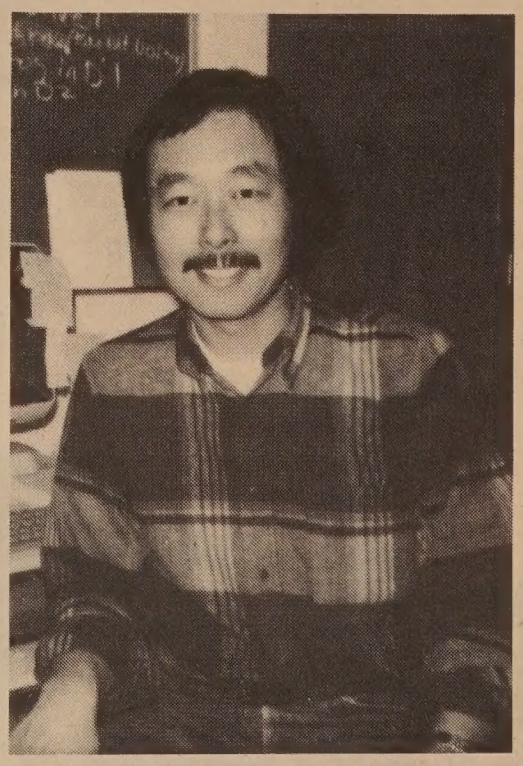
BERKELEY - Each day as Tony Leong, sits at his desk and watches another group of students enter the Asians for Job Opportunities in Berkeley (AJOB) office he remembers the "revolving door" his parents encountered. The son of immigrants who couldn't read or write speak English, Leong observed his parents make their way through a society that didn't have the job training programs that are available today.

Tony Leong went on to achieve a doctorate in Clinical Psychology, and masters in Public Administration, Clinical Psychology and Teaching English as a Second Language. But his family background gives him an understanding of the problems for Asians who are unable to communicate in English and need assistance programs.

Leong, the executive director of AJOB since 1974, feels strongly that Asians in Berkeley have not been targeted as a community in need by the Berkeley city government. He points out that Asians in Berkeley had a 29.3% poverty-level total in the 1980 Census, even higher than that of the Black poulation in Berkeley at 27.2 %.

Leong and David Kakishiba, the executive director of the Berkeley Asian Youth Center, have asked the recently-elected mayor of Berkeley, Loni Hancock, to create an Asian Advisory Task Force to form policies about Asian issues, but they haven't yet received a positive response. Leong does give Hancock credit for being the first Berkeley mayor to hire an Asian aide.

The problem, according to Leong,



Tony Leong

is the misconception, due to the numbers of bright Asians succeeding at UC Berkeley, that all Asians are rich and well educated. "When Berkeley tries to help minorities, city officials automatically thinks of Blacks. The majority of the funding goes to the Black community. The feeling seems to be that all Asians are immigrants and refugees while Blacks are long-time residents and entitled to the money," he says.

But the reality is that Berkeley is receiving the Asian immigrant spillover from SF and Oakland.

Leong rejects the notion that having a Chinatown in Berkeley would make any difference in getting funds. He feels many of the same problems exist for the Asian community in Oakland.

"I served for five years as commissioner for two boards in Oakland, the Private Industry Council and the Employment and Training Advisory Council and it was the same thing. Despite the fact there was a Chinatown in Oakland, the administration did not regard Asians as the number one priority.

"I had to fight very hard as a commissioner on both groups with little success. I don't know what they are trying to develop in Chinatown, but there is a lot of lip service and that's about it. They really do not earmark enough money to benefit the Asian population. . . .

FIGHT COLLECTIVELY

"Generally speaking, because of diminishing funding and because of the new law of the land with reference to affirmative action, we, as an Asian community need to . . . fight collectively against racism, against poverty and not let ourselves by divided by these problems." Leong says that minorities can't fight among themselves. "The real enemy is bad policies which tend to divide communities."

AJOB has worked with Multi Services Center for Koreans in San Francisco, several Oakland groups and an Hispanic organization trying to get joint project funded. They are currently doing a joint project with Adelante, a Latino group. This project was funded three times in the past by the Department of Education. In 1983, AJOB and other Oakland organizations were funded for Targeted Assistance projects.

"I think networking is important, sort of the wave of the future," says Leong. "I think nonprofits need to get together and cooperate on joint projects. It's important now that the pot of money is decreasing."

But Leong emphasizes that the individual Asian communities have distict needs. Coalitions formed to get grants still have to serve the unique communities they serve once they go back to work. "If we are able to retain our own identity, them the idea (of joint projects) is good."

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NETWORKING

Chinese Parents Seek Greater Voice in Education

By SERENA CHEN

SAN FRANCISCO - Although students of Chinese descent comprise the largest single ethnic group in SF public schools, no effective voice for those students and their parents has emerged until now. On April 25 a group of Chinese parents met to discuss school policies and concerns and decided to create an organization to make their views heard. Called the Chinese Parents Association, the city-wide group has already sent a letter to Mayor Feinstein about the school board vacancy (E/W 4/30) and is planning future meetings and workshops.

The group was originally formed from participants in February 21 conference co-sponsored by The Association of Chinese American Teachers, Chinese for Affirmative Action (CAA), the SF Unified School District and its bilingual program, and the Association of Chinese American Administrators.

Lonnie Chin, principal of Spring Valley Elementary School explained that the conference was put together because "many of us have been dissatisfied with previous conferences and workshops. They were simply not meeting the needs of the parents." Through funding from the SF school district and the bilingual program, organizers were able to send out 10,000 notices to households with a Chinese surname. "The hardest part," said Chin, "was going through all the lists and crossing off duplicate listings (of households with more than one child in the district)."

At the end of the conference, attendees expressed an interest in a follow-up meeting the association was formed as a result. The common bond among the parents, who include both English speaking and those who speak Chinese only, is the desire to obtain "a good education for their children" said Chin. CAA Executive Director and parent Henry Der agreed that parents want to get a better understanding about SF school district policies and take a much greater role in the education of their children. They haven't joined local school site PTA's for many reasons. There's the language barrier for many, and others cannot make the evening meetings because of work."

Some of the issues the group will address in the coming months include: the appointment of an Asian to the SF Board of Education, more parent involvement, more children centers, more bilingual counselors and staff, school discipline, appropriate communications between the schools and parents, and explanations of the homework policy and of the high school selection process.

With 18,000 Chinese surname students in SF public schools today "Chinese parents should have an impact on how things should work," Chin said. Part of the problem, she feels is that culturally Chinese have not been encouraged to speak out, but if you want something in this country "you've got to go out and push for what you want."

In San Francisco, it appears Chinese parents are willing to take that step. The organization has already formed a steering committee comprised of representatives from each level, elementary, middle and senior high school, has been formed.

Lonnie Chin

All parents of Chinese students are invited to attend the next general meeting of the Chinese Parents Association on Sat. May 9, 10 am noon at the Commodore Stockton Elem. School, 950 Clay St., in SF.

Asian Am. Education Group Holds Open House May 15

SAN FRANCISCO - Asian American Communities for Education, which provides educational counseling for SF youth, will hold its 8th annual open house Friday May 15. Established in 1969 with funding by the US Dept. of Commerce, AACE has four community offices throughout the city and gives special assistance to minorities seeking to further their education. The open house will be at 2012 Pine St. from 3:30 to 6:30 pm.

State Names Albert Lum and Dr. Huang to Taiwan Task Force

SACRAMENTO - Albert Lum and Dr. Carl Kuo-Chang Huang have been appointed to the Taiwan Sister State Legislative Task Force by Senator David Roberti, chairman of the State Senate Rules Committee.

As part of the 21-member task force, Lum and Huang will study ways of conducting mutually beneficial social, economic, educational and cultural programs in order to strengthen international ties and to report its finding to the Legislature.

HERE SHE COMES, MISS TEENAGE CHINATOWN

Leslie Sung (center), a sophomore at San Mateo High School, was named Miss Teenage Chinatown 1987 over 24 other girls age 14-17 recently at the annual contest sponsored by the SF Chinatown Lions Club. Although the contest is a fashion show with no talent portion, Leslie studies ballet, tap and jazz dance. She plans a career as a designer. Other winners, who all received scholarships: (l. to r.) Eva Hom (Miss Friendship), Deanna Wong (1st Princess), Melanie Dunn (3nd Princess), Allison Yeung (2nd Princess). The event raised $10,000 for Chinese Newcomers Service Center, which was matched by an equal amount from the Mayor's office. (Photo by Rainbow Studio)

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NETWORKING

WHERE WHAT WHEN

Continued from page 6

includes lunch. (444-3188, ext. 366)

SLIDE SHOW - "Trekking Through Western China" by Sigrid Selle. SF Rec and Park's Photography Ctr., 50 Scott St. Free. 7:30-9:30 pm. (558-4268)

THURS. MAY 14

ASIAN/PACIFIC NETWORK - "How to Handle Intimidating Situations." E. Wing, 11th Fl. Conference Rm., 70 W. Hedding St., San Jose. Noon. (299-2556)

FRI. MAY 15

OPEN HOUSE - Asian Am. Communities for Education, 2012 Pine St., SF. 3:30-6 pm. (921-5537)

SAT. MAY 16

IMPACT OF IMMIGRATION LAW - With attorneys Bill Tamayo, Kip Steinberg. ACLU, 1663 Mission St., Suite 640, SF. 10 am-noon. (621-2493)

DISCUSSION on Chinese American historiography - "Is Chop Suey Chinese American?" with writers Him Mark Lai, Sucheng Chan, Lorraine Dong, Marlon Hom, Franklin Ng. Conf. Rm. Coit 1, Holiday Inn, 750 Kearny St., SF. 2-4 pm. (451-7258)

CONCERT BY HIROSHIMA - Popular jazz/fusion group will meet with fans at reception before concert, a fundraiser for Asian American Theatre Company. Mason Auditorium, 1111 California St., SF. $50. Concert only: $20. 8 pm. (346-8922)

DANCE - Nisei Ski Club presents Jest Jammin'. Must be 21. Miyako Hotel, 1625 Post St., SF. $11 door. 9:30 pm-1:30 am.

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LEGAL

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106777

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Chi Hong Astrology, 818 Clay Street, San Francisco, CA 94108:

Yi Jiu Chen, 705 Broadway, #5, San Francisco, CA 94133.

Date registrant(s) commenced business:

This business is conducted by an individual.

Signed: Yi Jiu Chen

This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on April 9, 1987.

Pub. dates: Apr.16,23,30, May7,1987.

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

City and County of San Francisco seeks Contractor for Cytology Medical Services in the form of Pap Smears (about 12,000 annually). Service to include central pick-up, evaluation, appropriate documentation, and reporting. Contract estimate 35,000. Bidders Conference: May 14, 1987, 10 am. Bid close date: May 28, 1987. For copy of RFP, contact Stephen Purser at 558-3684.

ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE FOR CHANGE OF NAME
No. 873209

IN THE SUPERIOR COURT OF THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF SAN FRANCISCO

In the Matter of the Application of SELIA LA, a minor by and through BANH KIEN, mother.

For Change of Name.

The application of SELIA LA, a minor by & through BANH KIEN (mother), for change of name, having been filed in Court, and it appearing from said application that SELIA LA has filed an application proposing that her name be changed to TIFFANY SHELLEY LA

Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered and directed, that all persons interested in said matter do appear before this Court in Department 1 on the 2nd day of July, 1986, at 9:00 o'clock a.m. of said day to show cause why the application for change of name should not be granted.

It is further ordered that a copy of this Order be published in the East/West Chinese American Journal, a newspaper of general circulation printed in said county, at least once each week for four successive weeks prior to the day of said hearing.

Dated this 27th day of March, 1987

VICTOR M. CAMPILONGO
Presiding Judge of
Said Superior Court

BANH KIEN for SELIA LA
144 21st Avenue
San Francisco, CA 94121
Applicant in propia persona
Pub.Dates: April 16,23,30, May 7,1987

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Educational Counselor

Familiarity with college admission & fin. aid procedures; bilingual in Korean; familiar with Korean community, wk. exp. with Korean community, wk. exp. with inner city youths; speaking and writing skills. BA social science, rel. exp. partial substitute. Resume to: AACE, 2012 Pine St., SF, CA 94115. (415) 921-5537. Deadline 5/15/87

Secretary F/T, downtown Oakland. Full health/dental. 60 wpm, dictaphone, word processing. Send resume to: Personnel Committee. Asian Law Caucus, 1322 Webster, #410, Oakland 94612.

Building Inspector

CITY OF BURLINGAME

$2360 - $2858/mo. 5% on 7/1/87. Final filing date 5/22/87. Inspects buildings for code enforcement. HS grad. 3 yrs. exp. in building trades + ICBO or college certificate within 2 yrs. Apply: City Hall, 501 Primrose Rd., 94010, 342-8931. EOE

Zoning Technician

CITY OF BURLINGAME

$1990 - $2414/mo. Final filing date 5/29/87. Good writing skills & graphics, enforce codes, culture & phone work. Planning degree helpful. Apply: City Hall, 501 Primrose Rd., 94010. 342-8931. EOE

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Medical Receptionist/Typist F/T for ofc. near Children's Hosp SF. Good English skills, some conversational Cantonese. Typing 45 wpm. 1 year minimum office experience. Salary $1000-$1500/mo. Resume and salary requirements to P.O. Box 590959, SF, CA 94159-0959.

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STATE OF CALIFORNIA
DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Proposals are sought for construction of seven Support Program and Prison Industry Buildings for California State Prison - Amador, Bid Package 3B. Sealed proposals will be received at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Section, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 94283-0001, until 10:30 a.m., May 19, 1987 at which time they will be publicly opened and read aloud.

The scope of work includes 140,000 square feet of concrete tilt-up buildings and 214,000 square feet of pre-engineered metal buildings. All buildings include all architectural, structural, mechanical, plumbing and electrical work. Typical finishes are paint, gypsum board walls and some tile floors. Includes some specialized work for the meat cutting plant.

Plans and specifications may be seen at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Sections, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 94283-0001; at area builders exchanges; minority associations in the project vicinity. Contact the Minority and Women Business Enterprises Coordinator, in the Department of Corrections, Planning and Construction Division, (916) 324-8963 or the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Section, (916) 324-4914 for the location of State plan rooms in the project vicinity.

Plans and specifications and a bid proposal form may be obtained only from the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Section, 630 K Street, Room B-116, Sacramento, California 94283-0001. No bid will be considered unless it is made on the State's proposal form which is non-transferable.

A prebid conference is scheduled for may 6, 1987, 10:00 a.m. at the Construction Manager's Conference Trailer, 4001 Highway 104, Ione, CA. On-site inspections may be scheduled by contacting Mr. Armando Armijo, Construction Manager, at (209) 274-4721.

Successful bidder(s) will be required to furnish a Payment Bond and Performance Bond as prescribed by law.

Preference will be granted to bidders properly approved as "small business" in accordance with Section 1896, et seq., Title 2, California Administrative Code. Application for the preference must be submitted to the Office of Small and Minority Business, 1808 14th Street, Suite 100, Sacramento, California 95814, by the close of business on the day of the bid opening date.

In accordance with State law and consistent with the Department of Corrections' policy to utilize minority and women business enterprises in all aspects of contracting to the maximum extent feasible, a minority business enterprise participation goal of 13 percent and a women business enterprise participation goal of 3 percent of the contract bid price is required for this project.

The Department of Corrections reserves the right to reject any or all bids, to waive any irregularity in any bid, and to award a contract for any part or the whole of the project.

GENERAL PREVAILING WAGE RATES
COUNTY OF AMADOR

In accordance with the provisions of Section 1773 of the Labor Code, the Department of Corrections has ascertained that the general prevailing rate of wages applicable in the county in which the work is to be done is as determined by the Director of Industrial Relations effective the same date as the plans and specifications. Copies of the general prevailing wage rates are on file at the Department of Corrections, Contract Services Section, 630 K Street, Sacramento, California 94283-0001.

An unofficial estimate for the project is $23,000,000.

A 10% bid bond and prequalification of bidders per the Public Contract Code are required.

ATTENTION

THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS IS SUBJECT TO SPECIAL REQUIREMENTS IN STATE LAW AND DEPARTMENTAL REGULATIONS FOR THE PARTICIPATION OF MINORITY AND WOMEN-OWNED BUSINESS IN PRISON CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS. ALL CONTRACTORS MUST COMPLY WITH THESE REQUIREMENTS WHICH ARE SPECIFIED IN SECTION 19 OF THE THIS BID PACKAGE. EVEN IF YOU ARE THE LOW BIDDER, YOUR BID WILL BE REJECTED IF YOU HAVE NOT MET THESE REQUIREMENTS.

爐餘掇拾

胡靜廬

晉京棄報

會後湯兼主任派我同沈克副主任去重慶向中央棄報會議結果，並面謁蔣委員長請示機宜。當時由河南前綫去大後方有兩條路綫：一條是乘長途汽車到洛陽轉隴海鐵路到陝西省寶鷄換乘西北公路長途汽車到重慶。這樣走法，因爲隴海路在豫陝接界的路段，是靠黃河南岸行進的，河北岸是敵軍，經常隔岸炮擊，人貨火車在觀音堂至潼關一段是趁黑夜冒險闖過去的，有時會有傷亡損失，行車時間受情況支配，不能預計。一路乘汽車（沒有長途汽車）由豫西內鄉淅川，經過陝西商南縣、龍駒寨、藍田縣到西安，再乘火車到寶鷄走西北公路。這條公路是抗戰後興修的，在秦嶺山脈中盤旋起落，雖然路基不固，常有覆車危險，可是駕駛小心些，主觀上還是可以控制的。我們於是決定乘軍用卡車，只帶領小數工作和警衛人員，採取走這條路綫。

第一天住西峽口，那裡是豫西自衛軍劉廷芳的司令部所在地，受到很隆重的招待。彼此是談到地方自衛的問題，交換了些整編地方游擊隊的問題。第二天宿龍駒寨。到那裡又近黃昏，因爲不想使地方政府知道，惹些官式招待，妨礙自己的休息，便在一所小學校內臨時借住教員休息室。剛吃完晚飯，據傳有一股小土匪（不能算是共產黨的游擊活動）在附近流竄，當晚有進襲龍駒寨的謠言。地方自衛隊的防禦能力很差，鎮內人心惶惶。在這種情形下，我們爲了安全，不得不露面與地方取得連絡。我去了區公所和區長晤面，知道他們有幾十支舊式漢陽造（漢陽兵工廠）的步槍，一些手榴彈。龍駒寨還有土築的寨牆，扼要據守，對付幾十百把槍匪，應該沒有大問題。我們隨帶的八名警衛，都佩有二十發自動駁殼槍（德製自動手槍），同意在必要時，可以參加自衛隊的防守。商量好在那方面匪情緊張，便集中支援那一方面，如此火力是足够壓制匪群的。無如地方沒有經過事變，群衆恐懼心理不能解除，喧喧嚷嚷，鬧得整晚不能安息。後來通宵並沒有任何情況，成了一場虛驚。我們也受連累未能休息。只有第二天推遲上路，休息半天，主要使駕駛人員恢復精力，以免在險峻的山路上發生事故。因此到第三天中午，西安有三十一集團軍的辦事處，處長錢縉已爲我們準備了住處。沈副主任的家眷就住在西安，他個人就回家團聚了。西安也是我舊遊之地（三九年參加西北軍需會議，我在西安住過半個來月），不過近年敵人的空襲的次數增加了，西安把舊城都挖了防空洞，遇警報已有安全的設備。好整以暇，我再去重遊華清池，洗溫泉浴，一洗旅途中的勞頓（見拙作「故國風光」）。

（一三二）

讀者來函

希望北平園各住客 犧牲小我完成大我

四月廿一日，在美鄰園舉行之社區討論會，聆聽各方意見。了解平園居民之心聲及情緒，細聽之後，深覺得有表達個人見解之必要，如在停車場上建老人住屋，從平園居民之設身處地來說，他們是有些犧牲的，舉例如後：陽光減少了一點，停車位雖然增加兩個，但要跑到地下停車場，新住客雖是老人，但也不知他們是否惹來犯法事件，總之地平面之空間是減小了一些，是不方便的，現在既然安定居住，總不想加建帶來擠擁。他們之感受，是人之一般常情，因爲沒有人想處在擠逼的環境之中。

但從另一角度看來，本人已在華埠居住七年多，深知老人住舊樓之苦，亟望老人能住新屋，停車場建老人屋，平園居民是有些犧牲，但犧牲性也不算太大，望他們能與社區住屋發展處繼續商談，能略爲犧牲小我，完成大我之願望，如在華埠建屋不成，此建築要搬到華埠之外，或捐失聯邦政府之撥款，則實爲可惜，停車場是市政府之物業，凡是市民，皆宜表示怎樣運用此地段。

本人意見，是着重家人團聚，如平園住客，有老年親人在別處之政府屋居住，望能有優先遷入，俾家人容易見面，免老人寂寞，無人探候，總之，若華埠人士能團結一致，則可試向聯邦撥建此類老人屋之機關，找出可行之通融辦法，俾在華埠之老人屋之總數額能繼續增加，減少住屋之困難，望社區人士多表達高見，以謀衆人之福利。

華埠居民：吳榮恩。（金美倫堂社會服務處主任）

快人快語

方向有別

「你今天什麼時候起床？」

「今天嗎？當太陽升起，第一道陽光射進我的窗戶我便起來了。」

「眞的這麼早？」

「我忘了告訴你：我的窗戶是向西的。」

社區消息

★華埠北岸區成人教育中心（菲拔街九四〇號，電話七七六—〇八〇八）開辦暑期班在六月三日開課。課程包括英語班，入籍班，打字班，會計班和電腦班。新生如懂英語而程度在一百班以上者需考編班試。提前考試，時間定於五月二十九日上午九時，十一時及下午二時三十分。由六月三日開始每天都有固定考編班試時間。讀五十班和入籍班學生，可在六月二日上午九時至十一時或下午五時三十分至七時三十分到該中心報名。讀五十班以上程度的學生須在開學第一天到學生顧問室報名。

報名讀打字班，會計班和電腦班學生可在六月三日（星期三）開學第一天直接到課室報名。

開課以後，每天都可以報名插班。日班報名時間：星期一至五上午八時三十分至下午十二時三十分。夜班報名時間：星期一至四下午五時三十分至八時三十分。七月二十八日暑期班結束。

★亞洲法律聯誼會與亞裔移民婦女服務社聯合舉辦「新移民法案僱用法例講座」，定於五月十五日（星期五）晚上七時至八時，假座屋崙華埠八街三一〇號地下一〇一室（即華人服務社樓下）舉行，由「保障移民與難民權益委員會」的鄭律師主講，有中文翻譯，免費入座，僱主與僱員均可參加。

★三藩市華埠男青年會第十四屆氣功班定五月九日（星期六）上午十時至十二時開課，設有動功、靜功、及動靜兼備氣功各班，以適應青年與老人研習。地點：沙加緬度街八五五號。

CLASSI-ADS

LEGAL

NOTICE

In accordance with requirements of the Department of Transportation as set forth in 49 CFR Part 23, as amended, AC TRANSIT hereby notifies the public that it has set goals of 19% participation by Disadvantaged Business Enterprises, and 6% participation by Women Business Enterprises, in its procurement and contracting activities for FY 1987-88.

Information pertaining to these goals is available for inspection 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., Monday through Friday, at AC Transit, 508-16th Street, Room 1226, Oakland, CA, for 30 days following this publication. Comments will be accepted for 45 days from date of publication. Such comments are for informational purposes only and may be sent to AC Transit at the above address.

STATEMENT OF ABANDONMENT OF USE OF FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME
File No. 098305

The following persons have abandoned the use of the fictitious business name: Chi Hong Astrology, 2371 - 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
The fictitious business name referred to above was filed in the County of San Francisco on: June 5 1986.
Stanley K. Ho, 2371 - 18th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94116.
This business was conducted by an individual.
Signed: Stanley K. Ho
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco, California on April 9, 1987.
Dates: April.16, 23, 30, May 7,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106809

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Muswin Advertising Group, 910 Harrison St., San Francisco, CA 94107:
Chang S. Huh, 15 Poncetta Dr., #229, Daly City, CA 94015
Edward S. Poon, 1748-16th Ave., San Francisco, CA 94122
Terence C. Fung, 29 Skyline Dr., Daly City, CA 94015
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: Terence C. Fung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 9, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.23,30, May7,14,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106937

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as New Tetco, 238 Desmond St., San Francisco, CA 94134:
James Chan, 238 Desmond St., San Francisco, CA 94134.
Joseph W. Chu, 250 Talbert St., San Francisco, CA 94134.
Tat Yan Chan, 546 Hazel Ave., San Francisco, CA 94066.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 04/15/87.
This business is conducted by a general partnership.
Signed: James Chan
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 15, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.23,30, May7,14,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 106971

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Mei Design, 949 Portola Dr., San Leandro, CA 94578:
James Leung, 949 Portola Dr., San Leandro, CA 94578.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: James Leung
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 16, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.23,30, May7,14,1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 107221

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as Architects Ltd., 844 Folsom Street, San Francisco, CA 94107:
Tai Peter Lam, 545 Dewey Blvd., San Francisco, CA 94116.
Date registrant(s) commenced business: 04/24/87.
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Tai Peter Lam
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on April 24,1987.
Pub. dates: May 7, 14, 21, 28, 1987.

FICTITIOUS BUSINESS NAME STATEMENT
File No. 107275

The following person(s) is (are) doing business as China-Western Company, 625 - 18th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121:
Dirksen De-Shen Liu, 625 - 18th Avenue, San Francisco, CA 94121.
Date registrant(s) commenced business:
This business is conducted by an individual.
Signed: Dirksen D. Liu
This statement was filed with the County Clerk of the City and County of San Francisco on Apr. 27, 1987.
Pub. dates: Apr.30, May7,14,21,1987.

華裔家長聯誼會組織成立 請市長委華裔任教育委員

（本報訊）在三藩市公校中，華裔學生人數爲各種族學生之冠，但華裔學生與其家長尚無有力的發言權。四月廿五日有一批華裔家長舉行會議，由家長劉陳惠金主持，並請華人權益促進會主任謝國器指導，決定組成一個「華裔家長聯誼會」，並定於五月九日（星期六）上午十時至十二時，假座襟馬小學舉行會議。

華裔教師協會，華人權益促進會，三藩市教育局和其雙語教學組曾共同主催一個會議，邀集各家長參加。據春谷小學校長陳聘蘭（也是華人權益促進會董事）說，這次會議的目的是團結家長一致，以前的家長會議都不切實際，故擬另行組織「華裔家長聯誼會」，藉以爲其子弟獲得良好教育，對教育局的措施加以進一步瞭解。該聯誼會未來的工作，是爭取亞裔人士獲任教育委員會委員，家長積極參加工作，設立更多的兒童中心，增加雙語顧問與教職員等。

該會現已發出一公函，給予范士丹市長，要求派華裔人士擔任教育委員。

聖荷西唐人埠 被焚毀百週年

荷聖西市在一百年前有一個唐人埠，位於現時該市市中心聖法蘭度街與聖安東尼奧街之間，是中國移民集中居住的地區，市面繁榮。當時的中國人從事漁業，釀酒業，開發水銀礦，種植農產品，足跡遍聖他克拉拉郡一帶。一八八七年五月四日有人縱火，把唐人埠燒毀，中國移民淪爲無家之民。時至今日，聖荷西唐人埠被毀已達一百週年，五月四日在市政府內舉行紀念禮，聖他克拉拉郡亞裔社區團體，以紀念大火的銅區送贈市長與參議會主席，同時發表頌詞，讚揚開拓聖他克拉拉郡經濟有功勞的華裔先賢。

范士丹市長呼籲 請市民捐出器官

灣區是人體器官移植的世界中心，可是如果沒有人捐獻器官，即使全世界所有的技術出動，也不能拯救人命的。據說灣區現有七百多個病人正亟待社會人士捐出心、肺、肝、腎，細胞組織等來移植，全國等待移植的人更是無數。三藩市有一個小童曾移植肝臟三次，都未成功，在等待有人捐肝給他做第四手術時，却中毒去世。

在全國舉行器官捐助宣傳週之際，三藩市市長范士丹呼籲公務人員和市民廣招器官願捐人，如有願捐某種器官的，可在其駕駛車證背後的認捐咭簽字，如無認捐咭的，可致電話到汽車管理局領取。范士丹以身作則，也已簽名在認捐咭上。

追風透骨丸 有毒勿亂服

據加州衛生署發佈消息，加州華森維爾市有一婦人患關節炎，每日服食一種中藥「追風透骨丸」十二片，受了毒害，其主治醫生懷疑其病與追風透骨丸有關，便通知加州衛生署的食物毒品檢查處檢驗該藥，結果證明該中藥含有「氫氯苯噻嗪」（Hydrochloro-thiazide），此種藥物用來降血壓與利尿的，須有醫生處方才能配服。此藥對肝腎病患者有害。

衛生當局要求病人勿再服用追風透骨丸。該丸係香港南聯藥廠製造，該廠在洛杉磯北百老匯街八〇二號設有推銷處，用郵購方法出售，每包有六十粒圓黑丸仔。衛生署已派員在該處沒收一大批追風透骨丸，再繼續追查其他分銷情形。

按本報在數年前已有專訪文章揭載追風透骨丸的遺害，曾警告風濕病患者勿亂服該丸，香港警務處在數年前已查封南聯藥廠，但該廠來美設店推銷該藥，迄至今時，衛生當局才正式宣布該藥有毒，加以查禁。

讀者論壇

認識「愛滋病」 勿取笑患者

※編輯先生：

愛滋病影響嚴重，已是個衆所公認的事實。我在華人社區中生活，發現一般人仍缺乏愛滋症的基本認識。且有點傳統道學思想，認爲這是與性關係有關的暗病，萬萬談不得！不錯，性關係可以傳染愛滋病，但也有不少病者從不潔毒癮針具和輸血中受感染。因此我們在報刊上和電視中，看見三、四歲兒童也患上愛滋病。而且不單只同性戀者有得病機會，任何人與患者有體液交換（包括輸血、同用一針具和性行爲），都會被傳染。

我還希望順提一點：中文報刊最好不要刊登有嘲笑患者的標題或笑話，患者已極不幸，爲什麼我們還要把他們拿來作笑柄？以譯名來說，愛滋病也比「愛死病」和「摧死病」好得多。（黃麗貞）

社區消息

★兩歲至五歲的兒童，及在幼兒院就讀的孩童，接觸B型流行性感冒的機會較大。此種B型流行性感冒可能引致嚴重的疾病，如腦膜炎、肺炎、關節、骨骼、喉部發炎。家長宜即爲其孩子打預防針。東北衛生服務處五月起爲兒童作此注射，收費三元，另外見醫生費則按級收費，或用醫藥卡，或燕梳皆可。地址：三藩市士作頓街一五二〇號。

★屋崙「亞裔社區精神健康會」印備一本小册子「性侵襲的認識與預防」，分有中、英文版，內容是研討强姦、非禮的性侵襲問題及其預防方法。歡迎索取，該會設在屋崙第八街三一〇號二樓二〇一室。

★中華文化中心（乾尼街七五〇號）於五月九日（星期六）下午一時半至四時舉辦「中國古典音樂舞蹈表演」，演出者十五人，由司儀介紹各節目內容。

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伊朗尼叛軍醜聞案
美國會舉行大會審
人民希望突破新聞

（本報特稿）「伊朗—尼叛軍」醜聞案，美參衆兩院的特別調查委員會已舉行盛大的「會審」聽證，傳訊那些協助違法供應軍械給予尼加拉瓜叛軍的里根政府高級官員，這次「會審」是「水門事件」以後最轟動世人的事情。一般人預料從那些主要證人口供，可以爆出一些「祕聞」，尤其想知道：「那位總統究竟知道甚麼，和何時他知道。」（這是水門事件審訊時的主題）。

第一個出席作證的是已退休的空軍少將施科，他在首日作證時，只供認他經手售賣軍火與伊朗共得一千二百萬元，其中三百五十萬元的利得撥給支助尼叛軍。他說他參與伊朗與尼叛軍事件，是由奧利化·諾思中校的直接要求，當時國會禁止軍援尼叛軍的，並得到中央情報局前局長卡西的贊助，卡西知道軍援尼叛軍的事情。施科說，他知道里根政府得悉我的行動，而且批准他的。

這次「會審」爲期數月，民衆要忍耐等着「水落石出」的結果，但從種種徵象，矛頭正指向里根總統。

里根始終聲明他對售械與伊朗所得的款項，轉移給尼叛軍一事毫無所知。但從許多公佈的事實，顯示在美國禁運軍火與尼叛軍之時，他早已着手籌款供應尼叛軍的。

有一個叫做張納爾的人組織一個基金會籌款，照法例規定一個基金會，如欲獲准捐款免稅的，須將基金會募得款項用於宗教，慈善、科學、文化事業上。但張納爾掛羊頭賣狗肉，將所有捐款用來購買軍械援助尼叛軍。他更安排那些捐助鉅款人士前往白宮會見里根總統，由總統加以褒獎。目前張納爾被那位調查伊朗—尼叛軍事件的獨立調查專員沃爾什起訴，張納爾供認一切，法官問他是否準備說出同謀的人，他答道準備，並指明同謀者是國家安全顧問會助手諾斯。但最大的問題是非法軍援尼叛軍的陰謀會不會牽涉到里根呢。

里根曾解釋他所以接見張納爾的捐款人，是多謝他們在電視上宣傳擁護尼叛軍而已。有人指出，這種辯詞正如美國一句俗語「月亮是芝士製成的」那麼謬論。

被里根稱爲「英雄」的諾斯本人曾指出里根已知道其事的。一九八六年五月諾斯致函當時的國家安全顧問龐德斯達說：「總統顯然知道爲什麼他會見幾個捐款人，多謝他們支持『中美的民主』」。這信件列入托爾委員會報告中。

參院調查特別委員會主席井上（日裔）一向發言審慎的，也說：「里根對募款買械供應尼叛軍事是十分清楚的，他不僅是外圍賭客，更極力參與其事。人們說他老了，不知道發生什麼事情。但從我們見到他的日記所寫的，他是知道發生的事情的。」

即使里根確與陰謀有關，在他任內在位最後一年中，要把他彈劾，幾乎是一件不可思議的事。在合法的證據言，他的命運擊於一個決定性而含糊不清的問題：他是否故意犯罪。他口口聲說過，他的援助尼叛軍政策是爲了保障「民主」。最近他還是引用那一個論調。

可是里根仍不能安枕無憂的，人民都要他，必須說真話，即使他有膽量供述一切，極其量，只是其形像被破毀，暴露老朽昏庸，以致其政府充滿骯髒卑劣份子，證明他也不過是一個言行不一致的政客，說的一套，做的另一套而已。

時人近事

天文學家徐遐正 榮獲美科學院士

（本報訊）柏克萊加州大學天文學系主任徐遐正最近被選爲國家科學院院士，這是美國科學界的最高榮譽。美國國家科學院現有院士一千五百人，每年根據國內外的科學家有超卓的成就，由各院士推選爲新院士，今年共選出六十一位，其中華裔人士佔三位，除徐遐正博士外，爲普林斯頓大學徐教授（Daniel Tsui）和北京理論物理學院院長周廣昭（Guangzhao Zhou）

徐遐正是國際知名的理論天文物理學家。他的研究成就幫助世人更加瞭解銀河螺旋波、半分離雙星、土星外環、星球密度和太陽系的奧妙。許多天文物理學界公認不可能解決的理論癥結，透過徐氏精密高超的數學方法，獲得極大的突破。一九八二年他出版「物質宇宙—天文學導論」一書，美國天文學系學生奉爲經典教材。

徐遐正原籍中國浙江省溫州縣，出生於昆明，他隨父母在台灣居留一年後，於一九四九年移民來美，其時他只有六歲。他的父親是一位應用數學教授。父母時常鼓勵他研究數學，後來在麻州理工學院唸書時，才對星球發生興趣。一九六三年獲得麻工學院物理學士，五年後在哈佛大學獲天文學博士。一九七三年入柏克萊加州大學任教，直至一九八四年升爲該校天文學系主任。他曾獲得哈佛大學博克獎，天文學會溫拿獎等。

徐氏爲人謙厚，能操流利國語，他說他早期在麻州理工學院寫作論文時，與其顧問林家祥教授共同研鑽銀河螺旋波的結構，獲得成就，我只是够運，得地利時宜而已。目前他正研究星球最初的形成。

三藩市華埠郵政局 朱奕强繼任分局長

三藩市華埠郵政分局原任局長謝啓明退休後，社區人士對其遺缺繼承人選，曾要求當局委派華裔人士接充，現此願已獲實現。五月二日當局已委出朱奕强爲華埠分局局長。朱氏現年四十六歲，廿多年前由香港移民來美，曾在香港珠海書院肄業，在三藩市市立大學攻讀會計，在IBM電腦公司工作過，後在郵局任職十八年。他曾任寧陽總會館商董，朱沛國總堂主席等職。

黃錦波醫生再任 加州喜瑞都市長

加州喜瑞都的市參議會有參議五人，該市市長向例由參議會選出一位同僚擔任，一九八三年，華裔黃錦波醫生，被選爲市長。今年該議會一致再選黃氏連任二屆市長。

黃氏在蒙得利公園市購下一座樓宇，並在那裡開設醫務所，業務發達。他曾以華語在無線電台播出醫務講座，大受歡迎，尤其蒙得利公園市的病人爭來光顧，因此他才在該市設診所。由於華裔人士的擁戴和要求，黃錦波打算在一九八八年競選爲蒙得利公園市參議，因此喜瑞都人士懷疑他能否繼續擔任二屆市長，黃氏對喜瑞都市參議會保證，他會完成二屆市長任務的（按Cerritos譯爲中文「喜瑞都」，是黃氏的傑作。）

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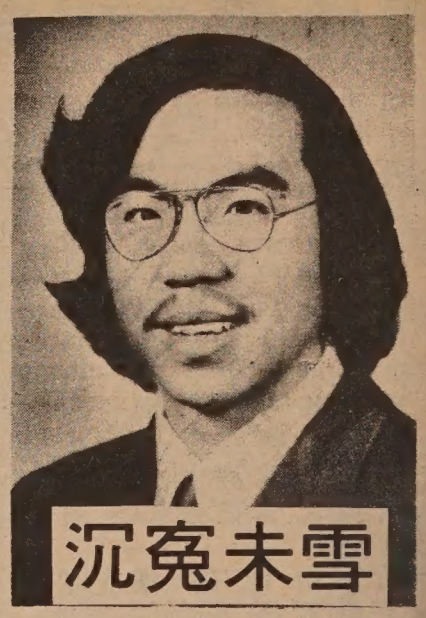
EAST WEST 東西報

一九八七年五月七日　第二十一卷第十八期　EAST/WEST NEWS　每份二角五分

陳果仁遺像



陳果仁被慘殺案重審
已認罪兇犯被判無罪

陳案已無上訴可能，亞裔人士益須團結提高醒覺，反抗種族歧視與暴行。

（本報訊）美籍華人工程師陳果仁（廿七歲）於一九八二年六月十九日在底特律一間酒吧舉行宴會之際，有一個失業的汽車工人埃本斯（四十七歲）誤認他爲日本人，兩人因日本汽車霸佔美國市場，以致美國汽車工人失業事，發生激辯。兩人出到外面停車場，仍續爭執，埃本斯以棒球棍把陳果仁擊斃。埃本斯和其助兇繼子米高被地方法院判爲誤殺罪，輕判緩刑三年，並各罰款三千七百元。此項輕判引起全國亞裔人士和民權團體的激忿抗議。八個月後，聯邦司法部插手調查，認爲埃本斯殺人動機在於種族「歧視」而生，觸犯了聯邦「民權法案」，提出公訴，卒使主犯受到加刑處罰，埃本斯改判廿五年監禁。但去年聯邦上訴法院將此判案推翻，指初審有「司法錯誤」，要將案重審，並移至俄亥俄州辛辛那提市開庭，據說因爲此案在底特律宣揚太甚，恐會選出不公平陪審員。

陳果仁案件重審經於前週在辛辛那提市開始，但審判情形急轉直下，曾已認罪的主犯埃本斯不出庭作證，而到庭代爲辯護的有多位是「特種角色」證人，如那個驗屍官作證說，根據驗屍結果顯示，陳果仁可能不是被球棒擊斃的，而是由他被棒擊後倒地時頭腦撞在行人道硬地上震動而死。

此案最後辯論原定五月一日舉行，衆料陪審團的裁定最快在五月二日（星期五）才宣布，但該聯邦陪審員便於一日下午判定埃本斯無罪，被控侵犯民權罪狀不成立。

此項裁定立即引起亞裔人士抨擊，底特律「美國公民正義協會」代表詹姆斯・下浦（日裔）說：「我心痛到極。我完全預料會宣布裁定有罪的。我想每一個亞裔人士都爲此裁定而下淚。」下浦說，這次重審失敗，已經無再上訴可能。陪審團的判定並不能消除埃本斯殺人的罪咎。陳果仁的母親余瓊芳在韋恩郡巡迴法庭控告埃本斯賠償的民事案件，行將舉行審訊。

華裔女新聞從業員謝海倫自一九八三年以來就注視陳案的，她說，此案審訊快速出乎意外，陪審團究竟在短短時間內怎能解釋每一件細微差別的事件呢。

據法律專家說，美國的司法體制的運用，執行和其效果，尤其是一般的刑事案件，時時有偏袒被告而對受害人的權益反予漠視之嫌。美國講求法律平等，保障民權，但陳案的判決令人懷疑美國司法的尊嚴。

華人權益會聲明

三藩市華人權益促進會持爲此事，發表嚴重聲明：

聯邦法院審訊埃本斯侵犯陳果仁民權案，宣佈被告無罪，華人權益促進會爲此感到震驚和失望。

雖然聯邦法院宣告埃本斯無罪，但美國各地華人深信陳果仁被害是種族歧視，陳果仁完全符合過去五年濫汜美國的「反亞裔」暴力模式。

華人不應因此而感到喪氣，而不爭取我們的公民權利，遇到任何種族動機的暴力事件，華人都需要報告警方及聯邦的執法人士。

美國社會對各種危害威脅華人及少數民族的種族主義及暴力行動，敏感不足，仍需加强。

我們對陳果仁母親深致同情，她要背負這些不公平，她的兒子冤死難伸，華人不堪負希望一次次的被粉碎，我們要加倍工作，以保證美國的司法制度，眞正的保護華裔的民權。

美華協會會長曹治仁將於四日出席白宮一個會議，他打算直接向里根總統提出抗議，要求里根爲陳果仁爭取正義。

三藩市「美國華人人權協會」林炳昌呼籲全國亞裔組織團結一致，爭取人權。該會首先捐款五百元給與陳果仁的母親，同時向司法部抗議。

「華美法律基金會」會長何永昌表示，他將盡力協助「美國公民正義協會」，在民事訴訟方面向埃本斯索償家屬賠償。

日裔美公民協會聲明

「日裔美籍公民協會」發表聲明如下：

失業的汽車工人埃本斯於一九八四年六月被裁定侵犯陳果仁民權有罪，被判處廿五年徒刑，但美國第六巡迴上訴法庭將判案推翻，認爲有「司法錯誤」。將案移至辛辛那提市重審，本年五月一日聯邦地方法院陪審團却裁定已判有誤殺罪的埃本斯「無罪」。

日裔美籍公民協會全國總會主席若林聲稱：「廿七歲的陳果仁在經濟貧苦的底特律市，慘被殺害的案件，將成爲一件顯著痛苦的事實，令人永遠忘不了一九八〇年代反亞暴行的復甦。那兩個失業汽車工人毆擊陳果仁，顯然是出於種族動機，他們忿恨日本汽車輸入而怨怒向那位年青華裔美籍公民發洩。我們對此種恐怖的罪行是不會忘記的。」

華埠唯一指定代辦處爲非法移民大赦服務

關於協助加州華裔人士辦理非法移民申請赦免的機構，上期本報已列舉三處。現據悉，三藩市華埠的「博愛文化服務中心」（士德頓街八二七號，電話九八九—八二二四）最近獲准成爲「合格指定代辦處」。該中心定於五月五日接受華裔申請人報名，八日才辦理申請填表手續。收費甚廉，個人只收七十元（一般收費是一百五十元），申請人在報名時先交廿五元，其餘五十元可稍後付清。但照相、打指模等另計。

華裔教師協會的壯舉
提議罷免州長杜美眞

三藩市華裔教師協會主席謝愛蓮在該會三月份通訊中宣布，加州州長杜美眞否決雙語教育，削減教育費等等措施，甚不獲民心，理應加以罷免。

她說：「我們現祇在策劃中，看看各方的反應。我們預料不會獲勝的，因爲他尚得人望。但我們只想吐露我們的不滿。當前州長里根競選總統時，我們沒有認眞理會他，可是杜美眞現在被稱爲「得勢」的總統候選人。」

華埠人語

陳案判決令人悲憤

陳果仁案在俄亥俄州辛辛那提市聯邦法庭舉行違反民權重審，陪審團在五月一日宣判謀殺陳果仁的白人被告埃本斯無罪釋放。消息傳來，令人悲憤。

五年前，汽車工人埃本斯與其子尼茲誤認陳果仁是日本人，大罵日本汽車輸入危害美國汽車工業，繼而以壘球棒迎頭痛擊陳氏，陳氏傷重死亡。八二年兩白人受審時，承認親手殺害陳果仁，但法官輕判罰款緩刑。而所罰款項只區區三千餘元。

一個殺人犯面對犯案證據，人證物證俱全，辯護律師也沒有否認殺人事實，繼而罪名成立。而法官竟輕判犯人不必坐一天的牢獄，試問公理何在？

全國華裔、亞裔及其他人士組成「美國公民正義協會」，誓爲陳果仁爭取公理。並敦促司法部進行「侵犯民權」調查。以至有辛辛那提市聯邦法庭對此案的審訊。這次判決雖然令人失望，但陳氏家人仍可進行民事訴訟，要求賠償。

我們希望社區繼續支持正義協會及陳氏家人，並望全國亞裔法律界人士爲此案盡點力量，支援下一步的法律步驟。（劉池光）